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REMARKS and OBSERVATIONS

in s

SURVEY of the CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO,

by

Lieutenant Archibald Blair, 1786 and 1787.

Bublifed from the MSS at the Charge of the East India Company,

by

Palrymple.

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LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE BIGG, 1788.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Plates belonging to THIS TRACT are,

- 1. Chart of the CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO with Lieutenant Blair's Tracks.
- 2. Plan of the Island and Harbour of Chagos or Diego Garcia, with
- 3. Plan of the TWENTY-FOUR ISLANDS, named Peros Banhos by Lieutenant Blair.
 - And of The ELEVEN ISLANDS called by bim Governor Boddam's Islands.
- 4. Views of the Various Islands.

There being two Charts on different Scales, both by Lieutenant Blair, in which the Islands, named by him Peros Banhos, are differently expressed, and having in the Chart Pl. 1. followed that on the small Scale, I have thought it expedient to publish a seperate Plan, in Pl. 3, being an Extension of Lieutenant Blair's Chart on the larger Scale. The other Plan, in Plate 3, was taken from a Particular Plan, given by Lieutenant Blair in a Compartment on His Chart.

It may be proper to take Notice, that Lieutenant Blair in a letter informs me, in the Survey of the Harbour of Diego-Garcia, the distances of "the principal points were ascertained by bases taken on shoar, the angles with a Sextant, no regard being paid to the Magnet, which was found to be much affected, at several parts of the Island, particularly where there was much Coral Rock, as sometimes a difference of 3. The Meridian was struck at Flag-staff Point by measuring the Angle of o when setting, from opposite Point and applying the Amplitude to it: The Latitude by Observations, both on board at the Mouth of the Harbour, and on shoar by double Altitudes with a Sextant for the back Observation, which never differed more than 1.

"It possibly may appear extraordinary that there are not more Observations of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, but the weather is exceedingly cloudy at Diego Garcia, which frequently disappointed me."

I doubt not Lieutenant Blair will on future occasions give The Publick Opportunities of acknowledging his Merits.

13th January, 1788.

Dalrymple.

Perhaps what is here called Coral Rock may be the Volcanic Matter generally denominated Ironbound Coast.

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this diffined refrictively of the chief throat, bring

Palmy of Charge of The Carolin Acts, Wideln the

Electric researches adventular grants garre of its relieve ON 7th May 1786, Lieut. Archibald Blair was infiructed, by Capt. John Conrad Sartorius, to set out next morning on a Survey of the Harbour, at CHAGOS ISLAND or Diego Garcia. The Objects particularly recommended to his Examination: 1st, Whether there are any other difficulties, or dangers, in entering the Harbour, by the principal Entrance, between White-Beach, or Middle, Island, and Red-Beach, or West, Island, than what were observed on the 27th April; when Capt. Robinson entered it with the rest of 2d, Whether the Paffage, between Blackthe Ships. Beach, or East Island, and White-Beach Island, might be attempted by a Ship of any fize: at the fame time to make his Observations, which would be the best season for Ships to come in and go out of the Harbour? or whether they can do this, during the whole year; with, or without any difficulty; and if with difficulty? wherein that difficulty B

difficulty essentially consisted? 3d, To ascertain the true distance respectively of the three Islands, lying in the Mouth of the Harbour; and then the distance of the two extreme Islands from the East and West Points of CHAGOS or Diego-Garcia. 4th, Within the Harbour, to examine particularly fuch parts of it, where He might think Ships could lye with fafety; fuppofing them not to come up so high, as where the Ships then lay, off Flag-Staff-Point. 5th, To form as exact a Draught. of the Infide of the Harbour, and its principal parts, as the shortness of the Time would admit; it being calculated this Time could not be less than fixteen days. 6th, For facilitating the more particular SURVEY of the ISLAND afterwards, He was to leave a distinguishing mark, on all the principal Points, which should terminate his angles, or form Stations, to enable those Points to be found at any future time. Beach, or Figh Wond, and White-Beach Mand, might be

This Introduction was necessary to Lieutenant Blair's

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REMARKS and Execusarions lo sel

From D. to E. the Channel is broad, and appears inter-

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PLAN of the HARBOUR

agree of foll near the firefaces. I could not find write deriv

CHAGOS ISLAND or DIEGO GARCIA.

our donnaings were also generally faul, but there is no

pare of else, I l'Announ emirery esem or count rocks, or tacher

From abreast of Flag Staff Point to A, the Soundings are regular, and no Shoals appeared of either side, except that bearing West of A, with only two or three seet on it at low Water; from thence, to the Shoar abreast, the water shoals regularly to 3 sathoms.

From A to B the Soundings are rather irregular; I perceived several shoal spots, both to the Eastward and West-ward, That, marked in the Draught with one fathom on it, appeared to be the shoalest.

From B to C the Soundings are still more irregular, and many Shoals, particularly to the Westward. That, NW of C, with two fathoms on it, is very small and steep to; The other, bearing ENE, is also steep to; and there appears to be a Channel within it; some part of it is dry at low water, spring tides.

From C to D the Soundings are regular, and the Channel is broad and clear of danger.

From

From D to E the Channel is broad, and appears quite clear of Shoals; several parts of the Land abreast are ten Feet perpendicular height, above high water mark; this seems to have been occasioned by a high surf, or violent winds, as those parts are entirely sand, except an appearance of soil near the surface. I could not find water here after digging a fathom deep.

The tract I have been describing we anchored in fand, our Soundings were also generally fand, but there is no part of the HARBOUR entirely clear of coral rocks, or rather coral stones, which makes it necessary to have always good ground-Service; and no Ship ought to come here without a chain to one of her anchors, as it may be necessary, in particular circumstances, to anchor in rocks, which would ruin any cable in a very short time. Six or seven fathoms of chain bent to the anchor, and the cable to it, would effectually preserve it from damage; This would not impede the progress of heaving up much, nor hurt the hawse holes, if a hawler, of the same length with the chain, were bent to the anchor, with an eye to the inner end stopped to the cable. When the clinch of the cable is hove up to the hawfe, a fore-tackle hooked to the above, would bring the anchor high enough for catting.

From E to F the Soundings are not irregular, but large spots of coral rocks make it necessary to use a chain. One of 5 Fathoms effectually secured the Experiment's cable while she lay at F.

Examining the Channel between East Island and East Point, I found the Soundings very irregular, and entirely rocks,

From

rocks, I endeavoured to found on the shoalest spots, which are numerous and close together, it is probable there may be less water, by two feet, than I have put down in the Draught, as it is impossible to be certain the lead fell on those parts of the rocks which were highest; a high swell, fresh winds, an indifferent Boat, and the little time to perform the whole, have put it out of my power to be so particular as I could have wished. I can with safety say that it is impossible for a Ship of size to enter the Harbour by this Channel; It would be dangerous even for a Sloop of War to attempt. *

The Channel, between East and Middle Islands, is narrow, but of a good depth, but it seems entirely shut up within, by shoals, which extend from the latter to the former; It may be possible for a small Vessel to go through this passage; but, on a more minute survey, I dare say it will be found impracticable for a Ship of moderate size.

The main Channel, which is between Middle and West Islands, is broad and clear of every danger, but what may be seen from a Ship's mast head. A stranger might come in without danger, in a clear day, keeping a good look out; for the water is so clear as to discover every danger.

Coming into the HARBOUR during the SE winds, it is proper to keep pretty close to the Sand, which extends almost a mile westward of Middle Island, by this means a Ship will generally fetch into good anchoring ground (without tacking) which I have expressed by the \(\displaystyre=\) bearing S \(\frac{1}{2}\) E of West Island, but attention will be necessary

not

^{*} This, however, appears to be the channel by which M. La Fontaine entered the Harbour 1770 in the Vert-galant, but I do not know the fize of that Vessell; his Plan describes $4\frac{1}{2}$ faths. as the least water he had.

not to stand too far to the Westward, to avoid the Sheals in the Bight.

This part of the HARBOUR appears to me much the fafest when the North-Westers blow; and equally secure with any other part in the South-Easters: Its vicinity to the Sea, and the facility with which Ships may be brought in, or carried out, gives it another grand preference to any other part of this capacious HARBOUR, If necessary, Ships might be warped within 500 yards of this shoar, which may appear another advantage.

I received great affistance on this service from Lieutenants Thomas Hardie, Drummond and Wales, and Messis. Roper and Haswell; I otherwise should not have been able to compleat it in double the time.

Archd. Blair

And then you'll a week with

Diego Garcia 2d. June 1786.

Of Lieut. Blair's Observations, concerning the Harbour at Chagos Island, there is no further Detail sent to England; we have therefore neither the Bearings nor his foundings; except in the Plan, which does not in all circumstances precisely agree with the foregoing Remarks.

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METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL at DIEGO GARCIA,

From 7th May to 3d of June, 1786.

Medium Heat in a Tent of two Farenheit-Phermometers.

Day of he Month.	Sunrife.	Noon.	Sunfet.	Ten at Night,	Winds.	Weather Remarks.
May 7	78	86	77	8.	ESE	Rainy
8	78	841	84	811	SE	Fine Weather
9	79	851	84	80½	D	De Brifk Gales.
10	78	84	82	8r	D:	necessary Repairs on hear
11	78	821	82	81 -	V Point	Strong Winds.
12	78	841	79₺	79	, Da	Do but cloudy.
13	78	84	82	79₹	SbE	D. D.
14	77	831	8r	80	99E	Delamaga, duradal oris
15	77 -	85	8.	80	Southerly	D? heavy Showers at times.
16	76	83	81	.80	Då.	D. Showers about Noon.
27	78	83	80	79	ESE	Light Winds, fair.
18	77	841	79	78	Easterly	Very light Winds and Calm P. M.
19	74	83	79	76	Day /	Calm in the morning. Fair.
20	73	83	83	179.1	10. De	Very light Winds. D?
21	78	87	84	80	D.	De
22	781	87	82	81	ESE	Moderate Breezes. D.
. 23	79	85	82	80	SE LU	Strong Winds, cloudy and rainy.
24	78	84	83	81	SE .	Do Rain in the Evening.
25	79	82	80	80	Southerly	Strong Gales. I judy would -
26	77	82	79	791	D:	D? Rain in the Evening. Cloudy.
27	79	831	81	80 .	D?	Do Rain 3 P. M. and cloudy night.
. 28	79	85	82	181	D:	Do but fair, a little cloudy in the Evening
29	79	84	82	80		Cloudy, threatning Weather.
30	79	84	81	80		Rain at Noon-hard Squalis.
31	79	85	81	80	O yse di	
Jane 1		85	80	79	Southerly	Windy and Rainy UORRALI
	78	181	80	79	Variable	Do elear Night,
	3 77	83	80	1 79	1	Do but fair,

work over the in the above found.

Now are to follow Lieutenant Blair's

REMARKS relating to an Examination of the Outward Coast

CHAGOS ISLAND or DIEGO GARCIA,
With some Observations on the Winds, Weather, and Currents.

After finishing the Survey of the HARBOUR, and some necessary Repairs which the Vessel wanted,

I sailed from Flag Staff Point, July 3d. 1786, with the Experiment and Viper, to examine the Outward Coast of the Island, agreeable to an Order of the Chief and Council.

About 9 AM, when both Vessels were without the HARBOUR, I stood by the Wind to NE, in order to examine the Weather-Coast sirst, as well as to prevent any bad effects from a Leeward-Current. I found a very high Sea without.

At 10 AM the Weather suddenly changed, with a hard squall from the SE, attended with rain, and so very hazey that I could not see the Land; when it subsided a little, I made the Signal and wore, when I sound both Vessels had gained considerably, which appeared a Proof that there was little or no Current; as the Weather, at this time, wore a very threatening aspect, I thought it most prudent, and consistent with my Orders, to return into the HARBOUR, until a savorable Change should take place. The Necessity of this Measure was more urgent, as the Experiment had not a spare Main-Sail to bend, and the only one, split in the above squall,

From

From this time to the 12th I was bufy making a spare Main-Sail, the Wind was constantly from the SE Quarter, with some Intervals of good Weather, and some Days squally and rain.

From the 13th to the 16th the Weather was tempestuous, with frequent hard Squalls from SSE, and much Rain.

At 8 AM the 18th the Weather having a settled Appearance, I again Sailed for the same Purpose; I sound the SE Swell very high, but the Wind was moderate, though sufficiently strong for working, but the NW Current was so excessively strong; that it was with difficulty I could reach anchoring Ground that Night.

The 19th Squally rainy Weather again deterred me from trying the Strength of the Current, which I had been resolved to do with Caution. The threatening, appearance of the Weather, and the Improbability of being able to accomplish the Service at this Season, resolved me to return and acquaint the Chief therewith.

To the end of July we had a continuation of Squally rainy Weather, fometimes blowing a hard Gale from the SE.

The Month of August had but sew short Intervals of good Weather, generally sresh Gales from the SE, with cloudy rainy Weather.

A French Brig arrived the 9th from the Mauritius; the Commander informed me he had had very temper-

)

tuou

cuous Weather, and had been set 5. by a Westerly Current.

The Scorpion, Capt. John Thistleton who arrived the 22d, also was set by a Westerly Current.

with thems Intervals of good. Weather, and dome slaves

The Atlas, which was wrecked here, fuffered that Misfortune, by being 5? to Westward of their Reckoning, at the time they struck.

From the Experience I have had, and from all the Information I have been able to collect, the NW Currents are constant, from the Middle of May, when the SE Winds begin to have force, until November, when their Force abates. The Current then becomes, like the Wind, Variable, and, sometimes setting Easterly.

From the 1st to the 12th September the Weather was very cloudy, with excessive heavy rain, and frequent very hard Squalls from SSE: The Wind generally at SE, sometimes varying as far as E and S. The middle of the Month the Wind was more moderate, generally from the same Quarter, varying as far as SSW and E.

The 26th, 27th and 28th, there were very hard Squalls from S, with heavy rains.

The 29th and 30th variable light Wind from SE to NE, with flight Squalls and drizzling Rain.

From the Beginning to the 20th October, the prevailing Winds were steady from SEbE, the Weather cloudy, with frequent Squalls and Rain.

Sailed

angu.

This happened on or about the 30th May 1786. A

Sailed the 9th, with the Viper, conformable to an Order, from the Resident, of the same Import as my former one, to examine the Outward Coast, but after beating 24 hours, against a Current of one Knot & hour setting WbN½N, without gaining an Inch of Ground; and the Wind and Sea increasing, the 9th obliged me again to put back into the Harbour.

October 21st The Wind veered to the S and SW.

23d When I sailed with the Viper and Experiment, with a discretionary Order, from the Resident, to pursue the former Plan, if practicable; or to proceed on a more distant Survey.

At 4h PM ranging close along Middle and East Islands.

At 4h 30m hauled our Wind to SE

At Sunfet East Island and East Point in one, N 61? W
South Extreme of DIEGO GARCIA S 25. E. no Ground 35 fath.

Stood on to SE during the Night, founding every half hour, a very light Breeze.

The 24th, 180 World &

At Sunrise The Extremes of the Island from N 67? 15 W to S 37.15 W

off shoar about 4 miles,

light Airs, pretty steady, from SW; AM a Northerly Current of 1 Knot # hour.

At Noon The Extremes of the Island from S 59. W

to N 57.30' W off shoar 7 or 8 miles,

As Sougel Designation of the Hazer Super

no Ground 100 fathoms.

PM working to Eastward in order to approach the floar.

At Sunfet The Extremes of the Island from S 57? W

Will W gaited then W 45.19 W off thear 4 or 5 miles,

the HARBOUR.

bus built one Ground 45 fathoms. To foul its gaining modelive

Working to Southward during the Night. Might.

The 25th,

At Sunrise The Extremes of the Island from S 58. W. bas & salt of borosy bar W 10 IN 48. W diff. 3 or 4 miles. no Ground 45 fathoms.

A M Working to Southward against a Northerly Current of i Knot ap hour. or to proceed it is in Proceed on

At Noon The Extremes of the Island from W49. N

S 57. W off fhoar about 6 miles.

Ordered Lieut. Ralph to examine along the East Goast of the Island, as near as he could with fafety, and to lye: at the Entrance of the HARBOUR, to join the Viper.

At Sunfor May Hand and Mad Polan in one, IN 618 W.

PM Working round the Southern Extreme of DIEGO GARCIA, standing in very close without getting Ground with 40 fathoms. homy as your light Differen.

At Sunfet The Extremes of the LAND from N 31. 30' E

to S 68.30 W off shoar about 1 mile.

Working to the SW in the Night, and founding every half hour. silver a recolor mode To

October 26th, MAA : We ment whool y many said that

MI

At Sunrise the Extremes of the Island bore from N 290 E

to N 21. E distant about 4 léag"

a Westerly Current, during the Night, of I Knot ap hour.

AM

AM Examining the Western Coast of the Island, by traversing down, which will appear in the Draught: I generally stood within half a Cables length of the Surf, and had no Ground, except in one Place, 46 Fathoms Coral, about a Cables Length from the Breakers, and about 3 Miles to the SE of West Point; I sounded again immediately, but could get no Ground.

The Track of the Experiment I have laid down from Lieut. Ralph's Report, where he had foundings, 12 fathoms corat, he judged himself to be a quarter of a mile distant from the Breakers. Casting an Eye upon the Draught, observing the Track, and recollecting that a constant good look out was kept, from the Mast head in the Day, and the Deep-sea Lead going every half hour, both Night and Day, I think it may be admitted that there are no dangers, which we could have passed, without either seeing, or sounding on them; I consequently conclude there are none, immediately connected with the Island, if any are discovered, at a distance, they shall appear in a more General Draught; It may also be concluded, that no Vessel can + on the outward Coast of DIEGO GARCIA, except opposite to the HARBOUR; and even there, too close to the Shoar to justify such a measure, unless urged by necessity; for, though it is perfectly fafe while the Wind remains at SE, having experienced Instances of it veering as far as NW, during the SE Monfoon, the Danger certainly exists, and ought to be avoided. or the light of Long Plants on

Making this ISLAND, in the Months of July, August, and September, the greatest Vigilance is required, as the E

SE Winds blow very strong, with hard Squalls, much rain and heavy cloudy Weather. I would recommend to keep in the Parallel of 7. 18' South, to make the ISLAND, and to make an Allowance for a NW Current, which probably may fet on an average 16 Miles # Day, and if tolerable Observations are made, there will be no fear of missing IT, in the most hazey Weather; nor do I think there is danger in running, during the day, even in thick Weather, as the shoar is so bold; Great Caution would be requisite in the night, particularly if near the Island, to have the Vessel under such a Sail, that she might be hauled by the Wind instantly to SW on seeing the Land, when it would be requisite to ply to Windward till the Morning, to avoid falling to Leeward by the Current, and at daylight to stand boldly in, bordering close to East and Middle Islands, and rounding the Spit, that extends about a Mile to the Westward of the latter, as close as consistent with fafety, to fetch the higher up the HARBOUR. An Officer at the Masthead to look out, is preferable to any Directions that can be given. Working up, Care must be taken, not to stand further to Westward, than to bring West Island North, to avoid the Shoals in the Bight; nor too much to Eastward, to avoid those extending to Southward b of Middle Island. The West Side of the Bay is best for +>, unless a Ship can fetch so high as to make the East Side a Weather Shoar. Next to Lunar Observations, The Variation is the best Guide for correcting the Reckoning in this Run; At present the Variation is 29 West, and decreases about 1. for 3. of Longitude to Eastward.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR.

SW So in the Original, but SW is towards the Shoar, and therefore NE is the proper board to haul upon, with a SE wind, on making the land in the Night, but not to stand far off on that Tack.

^{*} Northward, in the Original, but obviously a mistake.

Next to follow are Lieutenant Blair's.

all countries the state of the

REMARKS relating to a Survey

of the

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO.

November 8th 1786, having filled our Water, and received a supply of provisions, weighed and stood down the Harbour of Diego Garcia to proceed on a Survey of the Adjacent Islands; a hard squall obliged me to amongst the Shoals; when it subsided, I stood below them, and \Rightarrow ; as I wished to ascertain, with as much precision as possible, the relative situation of the Six Islands from Diego Garcia:

I deferred failing untill the 9th At 2 in the Morning, that I might see Diego Garcia at Sunrise, when I should be able to judge of the Effects of the Current, and have daylight to setch the Six Islands.

The Wind was steady from NE to E, a moderate breeze, and as I saw Diego Garcia until 6^h. 30^m. AM, when I was very particular in setting Ir; which convinced me there was little or no Current, and made the Six Islands at 2^h. 15^m. PM, when Those were also set, their situation must be very perfect, when corrected by good Meridian Observations; As the Error, if any, must lay in the intermediate distance, which was run from seeing the former until I made the latter.

As it appeared to me the most material object to ascertain the situation of all the Islands first, I purposely avoided the Shoals, for suture examination.

THE SIX ISLANDS are all very low, covered with wood, three only abound with Coconut Trees, they are connected by Shoals, which appear fordable, four extend in a direction to WNW the other two tend to NE; Reefs with Breakers, connected with the two extreme Islands, form an appearance of a small harbour, on the NE side of them; I examined it, and found it difficult of access, and dangerous within, from the number and closeness of the Shoals.

The Islands bear N 55°W of Diego GARCIA, distant 68 Miles. There is no fafe Anchorage near them, the Soundings extending so little without the Breakers; to SW a small Coral Bank extends about half a mile off,

a dilect conclude a la visited by alcordance walls a

November 12th at Sunfet

The Extremes of the SIX ISLANDS bore from \$43. 30' W

resolve less Directo Carrota Samuel and referen

to S 6. E

When I also faw Danger Mand bearing N 31. W dift. about 5 leagues.

At 8 \(\rightarrow \) on a Bank in 30 fathoms, in order to ascertain the situation of it, in the Morning; but

At 9 was driven off by a Squall, and it was with difficulty the +> was recovered.

At dawn of day faw Breakers bearing NE, distant about 1 Mile, which I found at daylight to extend from

from Danger Island, which is 16 miles distant from the Six Islands bearing NNW, It is covered with thick Wood, and a few Coconut Trees near the Centre; when abreast of this last, saw Eagle Islands which bear from it N25°E, distant 11 miles, The Southernmost is an inconsiderable Spot, covered with Jungle; The other is two miles in extent, covered with Coconut Trees, and others common to these Islands, no Soundings, except very close in, on the West Side, but to Eastward, where I sent Lieutenant Ralph to examine, he had 9 or 10 sathoms, a mile to Eastward of the small Island, where he saw a Ships Buoy riding; a strong Easterly Current prevented him from executing all I intended.

From Eagle Island saw The Three Brothers bearing N77°E distant 13 miles. They are small, two abounding with Coconut Trees, and are connected by Shoals, and a Fourth Island, which cannot be seen unless very close in, having but small Bushes on it.

November 15th, stretching to Northward b to make Peros Banhos. At 7h 30m PM sounded on a Coral Bank 5; fathoms; immediately tacked and ordered the Experiment to stand on, and sound.

At 8 PM had 35 fathoms, then no Ground 110. At 8h 30m made the Signal to speak with the Experiment, Lieutenant Ralph informed me, he had stood across the Bank into 45 fathoms.

November

[&]quot; N 25° W in MS but the Chart shews it should be N 25° E,

^{*} Original Southward, obviously a mistake. A

November 16th at 5^h 30^m The Brothers S 12? 30'E distant about 2 Leagues, tacked to stand for Peros Banhos; a light Air from SE by E.

At 11^h 30^m AM The Brothers S 18? W, the same Shoal we sounded on last night ENE, distant about ½ mile, Lat. Observed 5° 55' S.

the residual states and the states

At 2^h 30^m founded Ground 33 fathoms Coral, and shoaled gradually to 5 fathoms, which Depth we had for one Mile; deepen'd to 20 Sand, and shoaled again to 5½, which we had for ½ a mile, then deepened to 55 and next Cast, no Ground 70 fathoms. All those Banks are extremely steep on the Edges, and a flat on the shoalest part; when crossing this Bank it extended NWbW and SEbE, I could see it, distinctly, for several miles of either side.

At Sunrise the 10th made Peros Banhos bearing NNE about 5 Leagues. I am well satisfied that the Survey, from Diego Garcia to the above Shoal, is sufficiently correct; but there is a probability of an Error of 4 or 5 miles in the distance between it and Peros Banhos; as the Wind was very baffling, from the time the Viper quitted the Shoal until daylight, when Peros Banhos was first seen, bearing NNE, distant 5 leagues.

At Noon The Extreme of Peros Banhos from N 42? W

to N 12. 30' E

A small Island which appeared detached . N 42. E

distant from the nearest Island about 3 miles.

PM Surveying the SW Chain of Islands, of Peros Ranhos, by running bases with the Vessel, the Angles were

were obtained by setting one Extreme very correctly by an Azimuth Compass. Those subtending the Islands were taken with an improved Sextant for the back Observations, counting from the Extreme which was set by the Compass; A second or third Base, I made use of, to prove or correct the Work, and this has been my invariable method where a Base on Shoar could not be had; the long distances between the Islands were ascertained, generally, by their Bearings from each other, corrected by the Latitude.

At 8 PM hove to, abreast of a Channel, which appears navigable.

November 17th, from daylight to 9 AM examining the above Channel, least water, standing through it, 13 fathoms within, the rest of the day surveying the NW Chain, which extends, about 7 miles NbW, and then trends to NE for 3 miles (when there is a Channel) it consists of 7 Islands and several dry sands, connected by very shoal water, and bears the appearance of becoming one Island.

November 18th, Surveying the Northern Chain, it confifts of 8 Islands and several dry Sands and Rocks; either side of the 7th Island is a Navigable Channel, That to the East I examined, 10 sathoms was the least Water, but within, where I expected to have found good \(\rightarrow\), it was full of dangerous Shoals; From the 8th Island, which sorms the NE Angle, several dry sands and Breakers extend South 4 miles, where there appears to be a Channel, between the above and an Island to Southward, That which I called Detached Island, is two miles South

North in the MS, A

of It, and seems to be connected by very shoal water, I looked out in vain for Les Isles Bourdé and Solimin; where they are laid down in a French Chart.

At Sunset landed on the *Island* next to *That* which forms the NE Angle, and observed an *Eclipse of Jupiter's* 2d Satellite, which made 72° 03'. 30". East.

November 20th. Working towards a Cluster of Islands to Eastward, which I set from the NE Islands of Peros Banhos; from which the Center of the Cluster bore E 18? S, a distant 17 miles.

, AM working round the Southern Side of the Islands, where they are joined by rocks and fands with Breakers on them.

they are also joined; to NW found a Channel, and within, there was an appearance of a good Harbour; hoisted out the Boat, and sent her ahead to sound.

At 11h 30m stood over the Bar, which lyes across the Entrance, the least water we had was 3 sathoms: when over, regular soundings, from 10 to 18 sathoms, Coral and some spots of sand. Working up, passed several shoals, on which there seemed to be but little water.

At 1h 30m PM \leftrightarrow with the stream in 13 sathoms sandy clay, near the SE Island. The Entrance bearing NNW, distant about 2 miles.

It is probable This Cluster of Islands are what have been called by different Ships which have made them, Les Isles Bourde and Les Isles Solimin; and it is evident they are the same Islands which Capt. Neal made in the Success Grab. The immunerable Cluster he mentions to have seen to Westward must have been Peros Bankos: he says the Harbour is open to SW winds, but this appears to have been a mistake; for by his Bearings at Noon, when he dispatched his Boat to sound The Harbour, he was within half a mile of the North side of the Cluster; and as she returned at one, it was impossible she could have gone round to the SW, and sounded the Harbour in so short a space as one hour; he must have meant NW, as the Entrance is in that quarter.

From November 21st to 25th we were employed wooding and watering; The Well was dug 5 seet deep, about 30 sathoms from high water mark, and in a Copfe of Caconut Trees, on SE Island; the water was persectly clear, well tasted, and in abundance; we caught 20 Turtle, 2 large Seals, and Fish enough, both for present Consumption, and salting; but they are not so plenty as at Diego Garcia; probably from the number of Seals.

The 25th sent the Detachment on Shoar, hoisted the English Flag, and saluted it with 3 vollies of Musquetry,

This is a mistake, The Bourdé Islands are obviously what Lieut. Blair names Peros Banhos: The Salomon Islands were seen in the same Vessel and are undoubtedly these.

It was the Swift not the Success.

Eastward in the Original, obviously a mistake.

on taking possession of this Cluster, by the name of Governor Boddam's Islands.

If a Judgement my be formed from the Soil and productions, These may be supposed much older than any we have vifited; The Soil is tolerable, and much deeper than at Diego Garcia, or Peros Banhos, consequently the trees take much deeper root, and grow to a greater fize: one fort, peculiar to these Islands, which appears to be very good timber, grows the beight of 130 feet; many very straight; some four feet diameter, and 40 feet from the Ground to the Branches; the young timber is white, but the old decayed trees are of a deep Chocolate Colour; and the timber perfectly found; The Harbour is very fecure, but the Bar at the Entrance, on which there is not more than 4 fathoms at high water, Spring Tides, makes it impossible for large Ships to enter; there are a number of shoals within, which may be easily avoided, by keeping a good look out, from the masshead, as the clearness of the water makes them easily distinguished: I did not see one rat on any of the Islands; with which vermin These in the neighbourhood are much infested, nor do I recollect to have feen Infects, or Reptiles, of any kinds Besides the sea fowl common to the adjacent Islands, there is one fort, which feems peculiar to this Cluster. They burrow in the Ground, and make a noise more disagreeable than a Jackall; Curlew, and Small Plover, are in great abundance, of the latter we shot a great number which were very good.

The

I have appropriated this name to the Harbour and not to the Hands. A

The Productions which might turn to Account are, The Timber, which I have mentioned, Coconuts and Tortoife shell; of the last, but a small quantity could be procured.

At 10 AM Sailed out of The Harbour, with the Intention, of proving whether Ady and Candy do exist where they are laid down in the Charts; and to return by way of Speakers Bank, Vipers Bank, and the shoals between the Six Islands and Diego Garcia.

At Noon being without The Harbour, hauled by the Wind to NE.

At 4 PM Discovered from the Masthead Three Sandy Islands, where I expected to have seen Breakers.

At Sunset They bore . . . SSE distant about 3 Leagues, when-Governor Boddam's Islands bore SWIW distant 6 leagues.

November 26th, At daylight, not being in fight of the Sandy Islands, which I expected, stood to Southward, in order to make them, and examine them more particularly; but light unsteady winds, and an Easterly Current, frustrated my intention.

November 27th, Light Airs, variable from S to SSE, standing to Eastward, the Current generally setting Easterly; Lat. O 4° 59'S, Long. from Diego Garcia, 0° 39' East.

November 28th, Light Airs, variable from SEbS to EbS, working to Eastward; At Noon Lat. O. 5° 5′ S. Long. from Diego Garcia, 0° 43′ E.

filmers the SEE, and there is no face flow , Wer found, with the first or the

November:

Blever Alleren.

November 29th, Light Airs, varying from EbS to S, and latterly to W, Current fetting WNW; working Eastward; at Noon Lat. O. 5° 5' S, Long. 0° 46' East.

November 30th, A moderate breeze, generally from NW, standing Easterward; Lat. O. 5º 31'S, Long. from Diego Garcia 2º 02' E, Variation A. M. 1º 24' W.

December 1st, Light Breezes, generally from SE, with slight Squalls and rain, and calm intervals, with a confused Swell; At Noon Lat. O. 5° 23' S, Long. from Diego Garcia, 2° 28' E. At 7 PM 49 Medium of three Observations of the D and & Aldebaran, and 3 of the D and & Aquilæ 74° 54' E, Variation PM 0° 42' W.

December 2d, Moderate Breezes in the day from the SE quarter, Variable and squally in the night, with a confused Swell; very few birds about the Vessel. P M Variation of 28'W. At 8 D? # Medium of Six good Observations, Three of the D and * aPegasi, and Three of the C and * Aldebaran 76' 29' East: as it was very clear, and the Instrument well adjusted, I think this may be depended on.

December 3d, At I AM by reckoning, Ady bore E dist. 8 miles; but, correcting from the Observations of yesterday, we were 6 Leagues to Eastward of it: The Variation also serves to corroborate these proofs, and induce me to abide by my former Opinion, that Governor Boddam's Islands, are, what have been called Ady. As the wind at this time veered to Eastward, I tacked, and stood to Southward, in order to run down part of our Westing

This is a matter not yet positively decided, for the Favori saw another Mand to the SSE, and there is no such Mand, Yet sound, to the SSE of the Eleven Islands.

Westing in the Parallel of Candy. At Noon Lat. by an indifferent Observation 5°, 50'S, when Candy bore, by reckoning, EbS, dist. 5 Leagues: Correcting from the Observation of the 3d, we were 5 Leagues Eastward of It, kept nearly in the Parallel of 5°, 50'S until the 4th at Noon, when we had made 79' miles Westing.

December 5th, Baffling winds, with squally weather and heavy rains, no Observation, Lat. # Account 5° 19' S, Long. from Diego Garcia, 1° 28' East.

Dead reckoning, though as Males to Essiveral, correcting

December 6th, Generally light winds from NW and fqually, with calm Intervals, found a Current setting ESE 4 fathoms # hour. PM Squally with a confused Swell; Current E, 1 Knot # hour. At Noon Lat. # an indifferent Observation 6° 19' S. Lat. # Account 5° 38' S, Long. from Diego Garcia, 1°08' E. At 10 PM # Jupiter's Meridian Altitude, Lat. 6° 30' S. On which I have more dependance than the Meridian Observation of the 6.

December 7th, Wind between NNE and NW, with thick cloudy fqually weather, and a confused swell, which is tearing the fails and rigging to pieces.

At Noon; though I conduled no were 1; or 25 hagues

At a a co AM Tal. FOR The Merklun Aldende,

The wind being generally at NW, and the Current setting Easterly, make it impossible to Survey the Speaker's Bank, &c. which was my Intention; but in such squally bad weather, when tolerable Observations could not be expected, an attempt would not only be fruitless, but attended with Danger; Thus circumstanced, I resolved to make for Diego Garcia; the Experiment having carried

away a Main Boom, it becomes requisite to have her generally in Tow, which is an additional motive for returning: At Noon Lat. Q. 6° 20' S, Long. from Diego Garcia o. 50' E.

it keep nearly in the Parallel of 5, 50 3 wastl the web

December 8th, Wind generally from NW, with dark cloudy weather, frequent squalls, and a confused Sea, some very hard Squalls in the Night. At 2 AM bore away to avoid the Danger of falling in with a Shoal which is to Northward of Diego Garcia, being near it by Dead reckoning, though 48 Miles to Eastward, correcting from the Lunar Observation the 3d. In the Night the Experiment carried away her only Main-Boom, which will oblige me to keep her constantly in tow. Lat. O. 7° to S. Long. of E.

December 9th, Wind generally from NWbW, formetimes varying to W, with frequent Squalls and Rain, the Weather dark and cloudy throughout, working to windward. At 3h 45 h AM Lat. O. W a Meridian Altitude, ward. At 30h past Noon, Lat. W double Altitude of 5 79 42'S; Corrected the Long. W Observation of December 3d, which makes of the East of Diego Garcia. At Noon; though I conceived we were 15 or 20 leagues further to Eastward, by Currents, which I have observed generally to take the same Direction with the Wind, when it has remained steady for any time.

December 10th, generally fresh Gales from NW, with frequent hard Squalls and Rain. At 4h 15m AM Lat. Meridian Altitude 7° 56'S. AM a great number

Ideal to the both, and there is adjust install the foreign to the little of the

but weather, reducin testeration extrementations could not be

of Birds about, which make me imagine we are not far from Diego Garcia, Lat. at Noon 7º 47 S, Long. from-Diego Garcia o? 36' W.

December 11th, Wind from N to NW, and cloudy fqually weather, by which the Sails and Rigging have suffered much. A M Variation # Amplitude 29 01' W. At Noon no Observation, Lat. A. 7° 27' S, Long. from Diego Garcia 0° 29' W.

December 12th. The first part a moderate Breeze from NW; The middle and latter light Airs and variable. At 5h 1m 40s AM Medium of three Observations of the p and * Regulus, and three of p and * Spica 72.° 52′ 30″ E. At Sun Rise Diego Garcia bore WSW, dist. about 5 leagues. AM working towards the HARBOUR. At 3 PM + abreast of Flag-staff Point. It appears by the Correction of the 9th and the Longitude made working to the Islands, that we have been set 108 miles to Eastward, since quitting Governor Boddam's Islands, exclusive of what has been allowed for Currents.

December 14th, light Breezes, variable from S to NE, with flying fqualls and rain; Employed repairing the Sails and Rigging, collecting Fire-wood and filling our Water.

December 15th and 16th, light Breezes from SE, and clear weather.

December 17th, Moderate Breezes, generally from WNW, and fair weather; Received on board two Months Provisions of every fort, except Bread, which cannot be got ready before the 27th.

December

December 18th, Moderate Breezes, variable from W to S, and fair weather; As there was no Spar at Diego Garcia to make the Experiment a Main-Boom, it became necessary to convert her into a Ketch.

December 19th to 22d, light Breezes, variable from S to SW and WSW, Employed altering the Experiment's Sails, &c.

December 23d and 24th, Moderate Breezes from the NW quarter, fometimes varying to the WNW and NNW, with fair weather.

About 7 PM 24th saw a very bright and large Meteor, it sirst appeared about 80° high in the NW quarter, and descended in that Direction until about 30° high, when it disappeared, it was visible for about 5 Seconds, and gave a light much superior to the Moon, and appeared about a quarter of her size.

December 25th Do wind and weather. At 5 PM a Snow anchored within the Islands.

December 26th, Do wind and weather. AM arrived here the Drake and Morning Star from Bombay, to withdraw the Establishment: both Vessels saw the above Meteor, and were at that time 20 leagues to Westward of the Islands, and it appeared to fall to Westward of both Yessels.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR.

To this it will be proper to add the first part of Lieutenant Blair's

REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the Snow Viper
after leaving Chagos Island.

avoided. Britise nagues of Matter ale Objects, Adv. Cadds. Sect.

In answer to a requisition to John Richmond Smyth, Esq. Resident of Diego Garcia, to be permitted to take the necessary route, to ascertain the position of some shoals, which was necessary to make the Survey of the Chagos Archipelago more compleat, He consented, provided it would not deter me from taking the quota of troops intended for the Viper, to which I readily agreed; when I received an order to perform that Service; and report to the Honorable Board, on my arrival at Bombay.

January 6th, 1787, At 8 AM weighed, in company with the Drake, and worked down the HARBOUR, ahead of her, against the flood tide and a light breeze from NW.

At 4 PM being below all the Shoals, made fail and stood out of the HARBOUR.

Jan. 12th, Having afcertained the Extent of a shoal West of Peros Banhos and the relative situation of the Speaker's Bank, I stood to the Eastward; a Detail of the

[.] West, so in Original, but it obviously should be, SW; 9

This is not come to England with the Charts. 9

the above will accompany the necessary Charts, and shall be delivered to the Honorable Board, as foon as I can finish them. This, and a former Survey, will make a Chart of the CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO tolerably compleat, and mark the extent of the Dangers, so that they may be avoided. By the names of Bassas de Chagas, Ady, Candy, &c. It has been long the dread of Ships going the Southern Passage and the destruction of some; This, in a great measure, has been owing to the uncertainty of their Situation, and want of knowledge, or inattention to the effects, of the NW Currents, which are constant attendants of the fettled SE winds in those seas; my Remarks and Observations shall be as explicit as I can, in every thing which will be conducive to the fafety of Ships frequenting those Seas, and particularly for those making the Southern Passage in the SW Monsoon. to the Honorable Board.

January 13th, At Noon, having run 85 miles East of the Speaker's Bank and, being in Lat. A. 5? 28'S, I bore away East, with an intention to run in that parallel, for 4 or 5 degrees, to explore for Ady, to corroborate the proof, I have already had, that neither It, nor Candy exist, where they have been laid down in the Charts; but on the 14th by a good Observation I found we had been set 1° to the Northward of my reckoning, and as we were

I have formed into One Chart These two and That expressing Lieut. Blair's Track round CHAGOS ISLAND.

I am ignorant whether Lieut. Blair's intentions are to give any further Remarks than what follow; perhaps he refers to his Journal, not come to England.

at this time 217 miles to the Eastward of the Speaker's Bank, I judged that it would have been improper, with so many men on board, to have attempted to have regained the Latitude of Ady; having no more than a sufficiency of Water for the Passage; I therefore resolved to make the best of my way for Anjengo.

Taken at Chaoos Istanto er Diego Gorcie, near

From the Speaker's Bank, to the Longitude of 83° East, and Lat. 2° 5'S, we were 9 days, the Wind was generally from SW to NW, but very variable and cloudy, squally weather, with much rain; some days no Observations, and feldom good ones. From thence to the Equinoctial Line, which we crossed in Longitude 85. 30 E. We had baffling light Winds from the Northward, fornetimes varying as far as NW and NE, with frequent hard squalls, and heavy rain. From the Equinoctial Line we had light breezes, generally from NE, sometimes varying to North, which made it extremely tedious to gain Northing, without going too far to the Westward, until we got to 4. N Lat. which was on the 1st of February, when the Wind veered to NW. By feveral good Obfervations of and o, The Variation, and my Watch gaining very fast, I was convinced we had been set above 2° to the Westward, since the 29th of January when the Reckoning and Observations agreed pretty near; I therefore steered more Northerly, and made the Land the 2d February in the Evening, between Donderhead

and Point de Gale as I expected; which proved the Obfervations good, and the Reckoning 2. Easterly.

OBSERVATIONS by Lieutenant Archibald Blair,

the bell of any very for Initial a line in the

Taken at CHAGOS ISLAND or Diego Garcia, near Flag-staff Point.

and feldom good open. From thems to the Equipolish

Taken on the Second Island, from the Eastward, of the Northern Chain of The Tweny-Four Islands or Peros Banhos.

18th November, 1786, Long. # Im. of Jupiter's 2d Satellite 72? 03. 30. En

Taken on the SE Island of the ELEVEN ISLANDS, or Governor Boddam's Islands.

23d November, 1786, Long. # Em. of Jupiter's Satellite 72° 21.' o." E indifferent.

Diego Garcia bearing WSW, distant 6 leagues.

12th Dec. 1786, Long. # Medium of { 3 of (& Regulus) 72° 52. 30. E.

the ed-February in the Livenium, Legistion Dundysland